

DESCRIPTIONS OF ADDITIONAL AUSTRALIAN PYRALIDINA.

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The following species, mostly new, are additions to the list of Australian *Pyralidina*, and include several forms of considerable interest. They are mostly received from my esteemed and energetic Queensland correspondents, Mr. G. Barnard of Coomooboolaroo, and Dr. T. P. Lucas of Brisbane.

PYRALIDIDAE.

CENTROPSEUSTIS, n.g.

Forehead with projecting tuft of scales ; ocelli present ; tongue well-developed. Antennæ $\frac{3}{4}$, in ♂ stout, dentate, moderately ciliated, with a fine obliquely projecting spine from near base of stalk above, basal joint moderately large. Labial palpi long, porrected, clothed with dense loose scales, in ♂ bent, in ♀ nearly straight, in ♂ with terminal joint enlarged and excavated internally and clothed with very dense expansible scales above and beneath. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Posterior tibiae with outer spurs about $\frac{1}{3}$ of inner. Forewings with vein 1a simple, connected by a bar before middle with 1b, 6 approximated or from a point with 9, 7 and 8 out of 9, 10 connected with 9 at a point above 7. Hindwings over 1 ; veins 4 and 5 closely approximated at base, 7 out of 6, anastomosing with 8 at a point before middle.

A curious and distinct genus, allied to *Hypotia*.

Centr. astrapora, n.sp.

♂♀. 21-25 mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous, more or less mixed with brownish. Palpi whitish, externally fuscous. Antennæ whitish-fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous, segments brownish-tinged except on margins. Legs fuscous, posterior tibiæ whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa gently arched posteriorly, apex obtuse, hindmargin bowed, rather oblique; light brownish-ochreous, costa more brownish anteriorly; a cloudy white longitudinal spot in disc near base, sometimes extended to base, margined beneath by a short blackish dash; a nearly straight silvery-white streak from beneath costa at $\frac{2}{5}$ to $\frac{2}{5}$ of inner margin, posteriorly finely black-margined; a silvery-white streak from beneath costa at $\frac{3}{4}$ to inner margin at $\frac{2}{3}$, rectangularly angulated inwards below middle, anteriorly finely black-margined; space between these streaks ochreous-brown except on costa, with some blackish scales above middle; a closely and acutely dentate cloudy black line from apex to inner margin at $\frac{3}{4}$, nearly obsolete at lower extremity, indented inwards to touch second transverse streak above middle and again in its angulation; space between this line and second streak ochreous-brown; space beyond it more or less clouded with fuscous; a whitish hindmarginal line: cilia ochreous-brownish, with a row of blackish spots before middle. Hindwings deep yellow; a moderate dark fuscous hindmarginal band, suffusedly dilated at apex and anal angle; cilia yellowish, on upper half with an interrupted dark fuscous line before middle.

Sydney, New South Wales, in November and December; not often seen at large in the perfect state, but bred in plenty from the larva by Mr. G. H. Raynor and myself. Larva 16-legged, elongate, slender, cylindrical, very active; body transversely wrinkled, with a few long scattered pale hairs; reddish-ochreous on back, ochreous-whitish on sides; dorsal line narrow, ochreous-whitish, irregularly margined and lined with blackish; a broad double blackish lateral line, partially obscured with transverse black wrinkles; a dull ochreous reddish cloudy spot behind each

spiracle ; an obscure interrupted blackish subspiracular line ; head dull brownish-ochreous, reticulated with whitish, with two broader lines on crown : feeds gregariously in large nests of dense web, a foot in diameter, amongst branches of *Melaleuca genistifolia* ; January to March.

SYNTONARCHA, n.g.

Forehead oblique ; ocelli present ; tongue well-developed. Antennæ $\frac{2}{3}$, in ♂ filiform, simple. Labial palpi long, straight, porrected, second joint clothed with rough projecting scales, terminal joint moderate, with loosely appressed scales. Maxillary palpi moderate, triangularly dilated with scales. Posterior tibiae with outer spurs half inner. Forewings with vein 1 simple, cell in ♂ abruptly contracted anteriorly so that upper and lower margins are appressed together in disc from base to near middle of wing, 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$ of cell, 3 from much before angle, 4 and 5 approximated at base, 6 from a point with 9, 7 and 8 out of 9, 11 from $\frac{2}{3}$ of cell, bent upwards towards 12. Hindwings $1\frac{1}{4}$; veins 4 and 5 closely approximated towards base, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to middle.

This is a very singular form, superficially perhaps more like some of the *Galleriadae* than anything else, but quite peculiar ; structurally it is undoubtedly to be referred to the *Pyrallididae*, in the neighbourhood of *Cledeobia* and *Diplopsseustis*.

Synt. iriastis, n.sp.

♂. 25 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax light brownish-ochreous. Abdomen fuscous-whitish, basal segment deep yellow-ochreous. Legs fuscous-whitish, anterior pair fuscous. Forewings elongate, posteriorly considerably dilated, costa strongly arched, apex rounded, hindmargin obliquely rounded ; light brownish-ochreous, with strong prismatic reflections : cilia fuscous-whitish. Hindwings whitish, semitransparent, with strong purplish and brassy reflections ; cilia whitish.

Brisbane, Queensland ; one specimen received from Dr. T. P. Lucas.

BOTYDIDAE.

GLYPHODES, Gn.

Glyph. luciferalis, Walk.

Brisbane, Queensland ; one specimen received from Dr. T. P. Lucas. Occurs also in New Guinea, Java, and India.

Glyph. microta, n.sp.

♀. 15 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-brown, with a white line above eyes. Palpi dark fuscous, beneath white towards base. Antennæ fuscous-whitish. Abdomen light fuscous. Legs whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, hindmargin bowed, oblique ; fuscous, base ochreous-tinged ; costa suffused with light greyish-ochreous ; markings iridescent white, semitransparent, surrounded by a darker suffusion ; a dot on inner margin at $\frac{2}{5}$; a small irregular spot in disc at $\frac{1}{3}$; a transverse suboblong spot in disc before middle, reaching from near costa to below middle ; a pentagonal blotch in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$, not approaching either margin ; a narrow transverse spot from costa at $\frac{4}{5}$, whence proceeds a slender line close round two lower sides of discal blotch to middle of disc, almost reaching preceding spot, thence very abruptly bent back and running in a sinuate course to inner margin at $\frac{3}{4}$; a blackish hindmarginal line : cilia light fuscous, with a darker line. Hindwings iridescent white, semitransparent ; a small dark fuscous spot in disc before middle ; a broad fuscous hindmarginal band, nearly of equal width throughout, anteriorly suffused with dark fuscous ; cilia whitish, with a fuscous line.

Brisbane, Queensland ; one specimen received from Dr. T. P. Lucas. Allied to *G. bicolor* ; it is the smallest known species of the genus.

HYDROCAMPIDAE.

TETRERNIA, n.g.

Forehead vertical ; ocelli present ; tongue well-developed. Antennæ $\frac{3}{4}$, in ♂ filiform, moderately ciliated (1). Labial palpi moderate, curved, ascending, slender, with appressed scales, second joint slightly roughened in front, terminal joint moderate, tolerably pointed. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiae with middle-spurs nearly equal, (terminal spurs absent, possibly broken, only one posterior leg being present), all tarsi very long. Forewings in ♂ with a small glandular swelling near base, a small costal projecting tuft of hairs at $\frac{1}{4}$, and small basal tuft on inner margin ; vein 1 simple, 3, 4, 5 closely approximated at base, 6 and 7 approximated at base, 9, 10, and 11 rising out of 8. Hindwings 1 ; veins 4 and 5 stalked from near 3, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to middle.

The neuration is to be regarded as the distinguishing characteristic of this genus.

Tetr. teminitis, n.sp.

♂. 13 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax pale whitish-yellowish. (Abdomen absent.) Legs whitish, anterior pair with apex of joints black. Forewings elongate-triangular, narrow at base, costa posteriorly gently arched, apex obtuse, hindmargin obliquely rounded ; ochreous-yellow ; a suffused dark fuscous streak along costa from base to beyond middle ; an obscure white posteriorly dilated suffusion in disc above middle, extending from near base to $\frac{3}{4}$, posterior edge parallel to hindmargin ; a quadrate yellowish spot in middle of disc, interrupting this suffusion, margined on both sides and above with dark fuscous ; an evenly broad curved white black-margined fascia at $\frac{5}{6}$, parallel to hindmargin, not quite reaching costa or inner margin ; an interrupted black hindmarginal line : cilia whitish, with a grey line. Hindwings ochreous-yellow ; basal half white, bounded by a nearly straight

dark fuscous streak from beneath middle of costa to above middle of inner margin ; an oblique white spot before apex ; a moderate straight white blackish-margined fascia at $\frac{1}{2}$ parallel to hindmargin from above middle to near inner margin ; five small subquadrate black spots on central third of hindmargin ; cilia whitish, with a grey line, becoming dark grey opposite hindmarginal spots.

Cairns, Queensland, in September ; one specimen received from Mr. G. Barnard.

HYDREURETIS, Meyr.

Hydr. sacadalis, Walk.

(*Hydrocampa sacadalis*, [*sacadusalis*], Walk. 963.)

♀. 20 mm. Head and antennæ white. Palpi white, second joint dark fuscous, terminal joint pointed. Thorax white, with two transverse ochreous-yellowish bars. Abdomen white, with two bars and apex pale yellowish. Legs white, anterior tibiæ dark fuscous. Forewings very elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly slightly arched, apex obtuse, hindmargin rather obliquely rounded ; white ; a subcostal streak of pale fuscous irroration from base to middle ; a small fuscous spot in disc beyond middle ; a moderate ochreous-yellow fuscous-margined fascia from $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa towards anal angle, below middle acutely angulated and continued through disc to inner margin near base, rather sinuate upwards beneath discal spot ; a straight ochreous-yellow fascia, narrowed downwards posteriorly and above margined with dark fuscous, from $\frac{5}{6}$ of costa to near inner margin before anal angle ; a moderate ochreous-yellow hindmarginal fascia, margined on both sides with dark fuscous, touching preceding fascia on costa and anal angle, continued along inner margin to middle but gradually suffused and disappearing : cilia grey, with a darker line. Hindwings white ; a straight fuscous line from $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa to middle of inner margin ; a nearly straight ochreous-yellow fuscous-margined fascia from costa before apex to $\frac{3}{4}$ of inner margin ; an ochreous-yellow blackish-margined hindmarginal fascia, confluent with preceding on costa, marked

with cloudy-grey apical and subapical spots ; cilia whitish, with a grey line marked with blackish, with a black subbasal dot below apex, and two small black spots separated by a white dot above middle.

Sydney, New South Wales, in March ; one specimen received from Mr. G. H. Raynor.

SCOPARIADAE.

ECLIPSIODES, Meyr.

Eclips. marmaropa, n.sp.

♀. 18 mm. Head and thorax black, with a few yellow-whitish scales. Palpi black, mixed with yellowish-white. Antennæ black. Abdomen dark fuscous, irrorated with yellowish, apex yellow. Legs blackish, sprinkled with yellowish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa nearly straight, apex obtuse, hindmargin rather obliquely rounded ; dark fuscous, irrorated with black, and irregularly sprinkled with whitish-yellowish ; a cloudy white subbasal dot in middle, another on base of inner margin, an elongate mark beyond first, and three dots in a transverse series before middle, upper in disc above middle, all ill-defined and obscure ; a sub-crescentic yellowish-white spot in disc beyond middle, and a smaller spot on submedian fold beneath this ; a suffused spot beyond discal crescentic spot ; a hindmarginal series of cloudy roundish almost confluent yellow-whitish spots : cilia fuscous, with a darker line, and some terminal scattered yellowish-white scales. Hindwings with veins 4 and 5 stalked, 6 and 7 rising separate ; light orange, with a few scattered dark fuscous scales ; base and inner margin irregularly suffused with rather dark fuscous ; a moderate irregular dark fuscous hindmarginal band, dilated at apex, almost interrupted at anal angle, marked with some yellowish scales indicating a series of obscure hindmarginal spots ; cilia fuscous, mixed with yellowish, with a darker fuscous subbasal line.

Mount Kosciusko (5000 feet), New South Wales; one specimen in January. The neuration of the hindwings varies somewhat from previously described forms of the genus, but its peculiarities are apparently only exaggerations of the type; in the absence of the ♂, its position is sufficiently assured.

ALUCITIDAE.

ALUCITA, Z.

Aluc. xanthodes, n.sp.

♂. 15 mm. Head white, crown light ochreous-yellow. Palpi white. Antennæ ochreous - whitish. Thorax yellow - ochreous, spotted with white. Legs white, anterior pair banded with dark fuscous. Forewings and hindwings bright yellow-ochreous, crossed by six irregular white lines; fifth and part of third lines finely margined anteriorly with black, fourth and sixth (subterminal) finely margined posteriorly with black: cilia alternately ochreous and white.

Duaringa, Queensland, in February; one specimen received from Mr. G. Barnard. A very pretty and distinct species.

Aluc. pygmaea, n.sp.

♂♀. 8-9 mm. Head and thorax white, speckled with dark fuscous. Palpi white. Antennæ whitish. Abdomen ochreous-white, sides speckled or suffused with dark fuscous, second segment white with a dark fuscous blotch on each side. Legs white, anterior tibiae dark fuscous. Forewings and hindwings white, clearly and finely striated transversely throughout with ochreous-brown; six irregular clear snow-white transverse bars, finely margined on both sides with black: cilia wholly whitish.

Duaringa and Brisbane, Queensland, in February; five specimens received from Mr. G. Barnard and Dr. T. P. Lucas. Mr.

Barnard states that they sometimes swarm by thousands in the scrubs. It is a curious and interesting little insect, much the smallest species of the genus.

PTEROPHORIDAE.

TRICHOPTILUS, Wlsm.

Trich. pyrrhodes, n.sp.

♂. 12-13 mm. Head and thorax ferruginous, apex of patagia pale yellowish. Palpi white, upper and lower edge black, confluent towards apex. Antennæ black, dotted with white. Abdomen ferruginous, apex with single obliquely ascending hair-pencil. Legs white, longitudinally striped with black, posterior tibiae and tarsi banded with blackish. Forewings cleft from middle, segments linear; ferruginous, with a few scattered purplish-silvery scales; a short black longitudinal dash above inner margin at $\frac{1}{5}$, and a second in disc at $\frac{1}{3}$; a black transverse dot on base of cleft, and a more or less marked dark fuscous suffused spot below it; first segment with an obscurely indicated light yellowish bar before middle: costal cilia pale yellowish, with a black spot at $\frac{1}{4}$ of first segment, a broader one in middle, and a third at apex; rest of cilia brown with a strong reddish-purple gloss, on upper margin of second segment with some black scales before apex, on lower margin of second segment with a pale yellowish bar at $\frac{1}{3}$, preceded and followed by black scales, a narrower bar at $\frac{2}{3}$ and another at apex, both preceded by black scales. Hindwings cleft firstly from $\frac{1}{3}$, secondly from near base, segments linear; deep coppery-red, becoming ferruginous at base; cilia brown with a strong purple-reddish gloss, third segment with a large tooth of black scales on inner margin at $\frac{2}{3}$, and one or two black scales at apex.

Duaringa, Queensland, in February and April; three specimens received from Mr. G. Barnard. It is very distinct by the intense reddish colouring, large black scale-tooth of hindwings, and other characters.

OXYCHIROTIDAE.

CENOLOBA, Wlsm.

Forehead rounded; ocelli very small; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{3}{4}$, in ♂ serrate, moderately ciliated (1). Labial palpi long, straight, porrected, second joint with dense roughly projecting scales, terminal joint moderate, slender, cylindrical. Maxillary palpi rather long, porrected, triangularly dilated with loose rough scales. Abdomen in ♂ with moderate anal tuft, uncus not developed. Posterior tibiae with outer spurs $\frac{3}{4}$ of inner. Forewings narrow, gradually dilated, hindmargin deeply cleft to $\frac{1}{2}$, segments elongate-lanceolate; 1 simple, 2 out of 3, 4 from point with 3, 5 and 6 obsolete, 7 from near 9, 8 out of 9, 10 out of 9 below 8, 11 out of 9 near origin. Hindwings narrow, gradually dilated, hindmargin deeply cleft to $\frac{2}{5}$, segments elongate-lanceolate; lower median not pectinated; 2 from before angle, 3 and 4 stalked, 5 short, to base of cleft, 6 from angle of cell, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to middle.

This singular genus has been erroneously referred to the *Pterophoridae*. I have elsewhere (Ent. Mo. Mag. Sept. 1889) discussed its affinities, and shown that it is truly referable here, and that its nearest ally is *Epharpastis*.

Cen. oblitalis, Walk.

(*Pterophorus oblitalis*, Walk. 945; *Cenoloba oblitalis*, Wlsm., Ent. Mo. Mag. XXI. 175, fig. 2.)

♂♀. 10-14 mm. Head whitish. Palpi and thorax whitish, irrorated with ochreous. Antennæ whitish ringed with fuscous. Abdomen whitish. Legs white, narrowly banded with dark fuscous. Forewings white, irrorated with ochreous; markings

ochreous sprinkled with dark fuscous ; a moderate transverse spot at base of cleft ; three small spots on costa between $\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$, second almost confluent with spot at base of cleft ; a moderate bar crossing middle of each segment, a narrower one between this and apex, and a dot at apex of each segment : cilia white barred with pale ochreous opposite segmental markings. Hindwings with colour and markings as in forewings, but without costal spots ; spot at base of cleft extended to reach inner margin.

Brisbane, Queensland ; several specimens received from Dr T. P. Lucas.

PHYCITIDAE.

HEOSPHORA, Meyr.

Under my original description of *H. virginella*, Meyr., I unfortunately confused two species, which I have since been enabled to separate by the acquisition of additional material. As the description is no longer strictly determinable, I here describe both species afresh, retaining the name *virginella* for that which I originally regarded as the typical form.

Heosph. virginella, Meyr.

♂♀. 22-27 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax pale carmine-pink ; palpi 4. Antennæ ochreous-whitish. Abdomen ochreous-whitish, basal third golden-ochreous. Legs whitish-pink. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, hindmargin very obliquely rounded ; clear carmine-pink, sometimes ochreous-tinged towards costa ; a slender white median longitudinal streak from base, becoming indistinct towards hindmargin ; inner margin broadly suffused with ochreous-whitish from base to $\frac{2}{3}$: cilia light carmine-pink. Hindwings and cilia ochreous-whitish.

Duaringa, Queensland ; four specimens received from Mr. G. Barnard.

Heosph. chlorogramma, n.sp.

♂♀. 14-17 mm. Head and thorax dull carmine-pink mixed with ochreous-whitish. Palpi 4, light dull pink, above and beneath whitish. Antennæ ochreous-whitish. Abdomen grey-whitish, basal third golden-ochreous. Legs white. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, hindmargin obliquely rounded; dull carmine-pink; costa and all veins clearly marked by ochreous-white lines; a slender ochreous-white streak along anterior half of inner margin: cilia light carmine-pink, costal cilia ochreous-white. Hindwings ochreous-whitish; cilia whitish, sometimes rosy-tinged.

Duaringa, Rosewood, and Brisbane, Queensland, in December and March; five specimens.